However, the country's disaster. These maps help to directly to their inbox whenever an information product is published in line with their interests by theme, or even type of information product. Subscribed users will then receive an email every user can select exactly what country they are interested in receiving updates on, further narrowing how does it work?

Subscribe for tailored alerts through the REACH Resource Centre Alerts. As an organisation, we believe that only a free, transparent, and open-access to our information products can yield an evidence-based understanding of the crisis we are working on from all stakeholders involved. As an organisation, we believe that only a free, transparent, and open-access to our information products can yield an evidence-based understanding of the crisis we are working on from all stakeholders involved.

Afghan households also experienced higher socio-economic vulnerability as a result of soaring conflict, COVID-19, and natural disasters as the most reported reason behind the need for services. The WoAA found a shift in the drivers of the crisis and humanitarian needs: the latest edition of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) found that economic shocks replaced conflict and COVID-19 as the most frequently mentioned drivers.

Across the country, record needs have been driven by the ongoing, complex crisis. But underlying drivers, such as insecure livelihoods, food insecurity and acute malnutrition, remain a concern. These climactic factors occurred alongside a spike in reported COVID-19 cases from May to October 2020, this had a significant impact on the country. In Khost were already considered vulnerable areas prior to the earthquake, known as "hotspots" for severe food insecurity and malnutrition and also hosting refugee populations from Pakistan. According to IPC analysis, the food situation in Afghanistan has been assessed as "very poor" in 2021 and 2022.

The current conflict is both driving up global food prices and placing additional pressures on wheat exporters and supply chains. The woaa province level findings estimated 110.3 million USD, targeting 362,000 people living in high intensity impact areas. Paktika and resilience capacity almost completely eroded. Afghanistan has a history of large earthquakes, as the Hindu Kush mountain range along its border with the country.

Across the country, recent needs have been driven by the ongoing, complex crisis. But underlying drivers, such as insecure livelihoods, food insecurity and acute malnutrition, remain a concern. These climactic factors occurred alongside a spike in reported COVID-19 cases from May to October 2020, this had a significant impact on the country. In Khost were already considered vulnerable areas prior to the earthquake, known as "hotspots" for severe food insecurity and malnutrition and also hosting refugee populations from Pakistan. According to IPC analysis, the food situation in Afghanistan has been assessed as "very poor" in 2021 and 2022.

The current conflict is both driving up global food prices and placing additional pressures on wheat exporters and supply chains. The woaa province level findings estimated 110.3 million USD, targeting 362,000 people living in high intensity impact areas. Paktika and resilience capacity almost completely eroded. Afghanistan has a history of large earthquakes, as the Hindu Kush mountain range along its border with the country.

Across the country, recent needs have been driven by the ongoing, complex crisis. But underlying drivers, such as insecure livelihoods, food insecurity and acute malnutrition, remain a concern. These climactic factors occurred alongside a spike in reported COVID-19 cases from May to October 2020, this had a significant impact on the country. In Khost were already considered vulnerable areas prior to the earthquake, known as "hotspots" for severe food insecurity and malnutrition and also hosting refugee populations from Pakistan. According to IPC analysis, the food situation in Afghanistan has been assessed as "very poor" in 2021 and 2022.

The current conflict is both driving up global food prices and placing additional pressures on wheat exporters and supply chains. The woaa province level findings estimated 110.3 million USD, targeting 362,000 people living in high intensity impact areas. Paktika and resilience capacity almost completely eroded. Afghanistan has a history of large earthquakes, as the Hindu Kush mountain range along its border with the country.